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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

REBELLION BREAKING DOWN.

Large Army No Longer Needed in
the Philippines.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The first
orders of the withdrawal of regulars
from the Philippines have been sent
to General Otis, and the home-com-
ing of such troops as he can spare will
begin in a few days, says a Wash-
ington dispatch to the Tribune.

Under his instructions, Gen. Otis will
promptly send to San Francisco one
battalion each of the 14th, 18th and
23d Regiments of Infantry. The de-
cision to begin the withdrawal of
troops was reached before Secretary
Root started for Havana last week.
The latest reports from Otis indi-
cated that the occasion for maintaining
so large a force in the islands had per-
manently passed; that most of the Ta-
gals had returned to their homes dis-
gusted with the rebellion, and that
they were not likely to be induced
again by promises or threats to take
up arms against the Americans.

Bomb Outrage.

PARIS, March 8.—A bomb was
thrown yesterday through a window
of the Paris residence of M. Alfred
Picard, commissioner of the Paris Ex-
position. It did not explode. A lady,
who saw two men light the fuse and
who gave the alarm, was attacked and
severely handled by them.

Drink Money.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House
of Commons today Patrick O'Brien,
Nationalist for Kilkenny, will ask the
Government to give a shilling to each
soldier on St. Patrick's Day to enable
him to celebrate the occasion by
"drowning the Shamrock."

Phelps Sinking.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—The
condition of Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-
Minister to England, is unchanged,
except that he is slowly sinking.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Bills are Read by Title
And Referred.

TEXT OF RULES ADOPTED

Committees Appointed to Consider
And Report on Appropriations
For Various Departments.

The Council of State met yesterday
afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were
present President Dole, Ministers
Mott-Smith, Damon, Young and Coop-
er, and Counsellors D. P. R. Isenberg,
M. A. Gonsalves, John Ena, W. F. Al-
len, S. K. Ka-ne, A. G. M. Robertson,
P. C. Jones, M. P. Robinson, J. A. Ken-
nedy, John Nott, W. C. Achi, J. L.
Kaulukou and C. Boite.

The minutes of Saturday's meeting
were read, corrected in one particular,
and approved.

Councilor A. G. M. Robertson, chair-
man, read the following report of the
Committee on Rules signed by all the
members:

Honolulu, March 18, 1900.
Hon. S. B. Dole, President of Coun-
cil of State.

Sir: Your Committee on Rules,
having had the subject under consid-
eration, beg to report as follows:

We do not deem it necessary that
the Council should adopt elaborate
rules of procedure, believing that the
"common law" of parliamentary prac-
tice can very well apply to our delib-
erations without formal enactment in
the form of express rules.

In the existing rules of the Council
the only changes we recommend are
the repeal of Rule 3 and the amend-
ment of Rule 5 by inserting the words
"or assistant secretary" after the word
"secretary."

We submit herewith a few new rules
applicable to the special business of
the consideration of the appropriation
bills requiring the approval of the
President of the United States, which
we recommend be adopted:

Special rules relating to the consid-
eration of appropriation bills requiring
the approval of the President of the
United States:

Rule I.

The following committees, each con-
sisting of three Councilors, shall be
appointed by the President: Commit-
tee on Judiciary and Attorney Gen-
eral's department; Committee on Foreign
Affairs Department; Committee on Fi-
nance Department. There shall also be
so appointed a Committee on Interior
Department, consisting of five Coun-
cillors.

Rule II.

It shall be the duty of said commit-
tees to examine into and report with-
out unnecessary delay upon all mat-
ters which may be referred to them re-
spectively.

Rule III.

Every bill requiring the approval of
the President of the United States in
order to be enacted shall pass three
readings. Upon the final passage of
every such bill the yeas and nays shall
be called and such passage shall re-
quire the affirmative vote of a major-
ity of all the Councilors.

Rule IV.

No rule of the Council shall be sus-
pended unless by a vote of a majority
of all the Councilors.

Rule V.

No rule of the Council shall be
amended or repealed, nor any new
standing rule adopted without at least
one day's written notice being given
of the motion therefor.

Rule VI.

The order of business shall be as fol-
lows: 1, Roll call; 2, reading of min-
utes; 3, petitions; 4, resolutions; 5,
unfinished business; 6, order of the
day; 7, business on President's table.
On motion of Councilor M. P. Rob-
inson the report was unanimously
adopted.

President Dole then announced the
following committees:

Departments of Judiciary and Attorney
General—A. G. M. Robertson, S.
K. Ka-ne and J. L. Kaulukou.

Departments of Foreign Affairs and
Public Instruction—Mark P. Rob-
inson, John Ena and W. C. Achi.

Department of Finance—Peter C.
Jones, C. Boite and M. A. Gonsalves.

Department of the Interior—A. V.
Gear, J. A. Kennedy, Wm. F. Allen,
John Nott and D. P. R. Isenberg.

President Dole announced that the
Acts 2, 3, 4, had been referred to the
committees appointed in accordance
with the divisions and subdivisions
pertaining to the different depart-
ments.

Minister Damon moved that Act 2, as
submitted be read a first time by title
and referred to the committees. Car-
ried.

President Dole announced that Act 2
was referred, according to the divisions
of said act, to the proper committees
as appointed.

Bills 3 and 4 upon motion took a sim-
ilar course, Bill 4 being referred to the
Committee on the Department of the
Interior.

BOERS FLYING BEFORE LORD ROBERTS' CAVALRY

Krueger Talking About Terms
Of Peace.

SIGNS OF DISCOURAGEMENT
AMONG THE FREE STATE MEN

Cronje May be Sent to St. Helena—The Queen to
Visit Ireland—Ameer Friendly,
Plague at Cape Town.

LONDON, March 9.—The following editorial announcement is made by
the Daily News:

"It was rumored in London yesterday, and we have some reason for be-
lieving the rumor to be correct, that the two republics made informal and
unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day. Unfortunately, the condi-
tions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of
leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly suggested, and
accepted before the war, in order to avoid it, are impossible after the war,
with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

LONDON, March 9, 5:10 p. m.—It was learned late this afternoon that
the peace rumors had been founded on fact; that President Krueger had
appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, offering at length,
by cable, the terms which he was willing to accept.

These, however, were not taken seriously, as they included practically
nothing more than what the Transvaal Government offered prior to the is-
suing of the British ultimatum.

Official circles here regarded the propositions as merely a ruse for the
Boers to gain time, and did not consider that President Krueger was yet
ready to consider the sweeping demands which Great Britain would make as
reimbursement for the loss of life and great expenditure.

It was understood that President Krueger's advances had met with an
emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who was believed to
have said that no such attempt to retain the independence of the Trans-
vaal should be considered for a moment by the British Government.

LONDON, March 9.—From various quarters come signs of the possi-
bility of peace in South Africa being shortly within the bounds of practi-
cal politics.

All the dispatches from Lord Roberts' headquarters, including those of
the commander-in-chief himself, indicate the lack of a guiding spirit among
the Boers and individual demoralization, portending disintegration unless
speedily stemmed.

The flight of the burghers from Poplar Grove, according to all ac-
counts, was wholly inglorious.

A Times dispatch from Poplar Grove, under yesterday's date, goes so
far as to assert that the Boer rout is complete; that the submission of the Free
State is being demanded by the burghers from their unwilling President,
and it is expected that its submission will be made within a week.

The correspondents add: "Probably the Boers' wisest course was flight,
but it was most undignified, and is certain to produce consternation at
Bloemfontein. There is a growing outcry against any further identification
of the Free State with the Transvaal's interests."

Dispatches from the Boer camp at Glencoe, via Lorenzo Marquez, de-
pict President Krueger as donning a bandolier, seizing a rifle and inviting
volunteers to accompany him, as he wished to have a shot at the enemy
himself. President Krueger is quoted as having declared in his address to
the troops that he "did not know whether arbitration or intervention would
end the struggle, but it would end quickly, within the next month, he
strongly believed."

In the meanwhile the British are not staying their advance. Lord
Roberts has moved ten miles nearer Bloemfontein, with the view of seizing
and utilizing the railroad. With this he could reach the Free State capital
in three or four days, and begin repairing the railway southward to meet
the British advance from Cape Colony, which is expected to be hastened
as soon as Gen. White takes control.

ROBERTS' DEFEATS BOERS.

The Battle of Oosfontein a Decisive
British Victory.

OSFONTEIN, March 7.—Lord Rob-
erts' forces advanced early this morn-
ing. French turned the southern part
of the position of the Boers, who fled
incontinently, leaving a gun, immense
quantities of forage and their tents. He
is in pursuit. The Boers on the north
bank are also evacuating the position.

LONDON, March 7.—(Midnight).—
The War Office has just published the
following advices from Lord Roberts:
"POPULAR GROVE, March 7.—
(Evening).—We had a successful day
and have completely routed the enemy,
who are in full retreat."

"The position which they occupied is
extremely strong and cunningly ar-
ranged with a second line of entrench-
ments, which would have caused us
heavy loss had a day attack been made."

"The turning movement was neces-
sarily wide, owing to the nature of the
ground, and the cavalry and artillery
horses are much done up. The fight-
ing was practically confined to the
cavalry division, which as usual did
excellent work, and Gen. French reports
that the horse artillery batteries did
great execution among the enemy."

"Our casualties were about 50. I re-
gret to say that Lieut. Keswick was
killed and Lieut. Bailey was severely
wounded, both of them with the Lan-
cers. Lieut. Despresigny of the Second
Life Guards was severely wounded. The
remaining casualties will be telegraphed
tomorrow."

"Generals Dewet and Delarey com-
manded the Boer forces."

LONDON, March 8.—The full extent
of Lord Roberts' success yesterday is
not yet clear, but the best informed ap-
pear satisfied that it brings peace
nearer.

Experts anticipate that the burghers
will make no stand west of the Free
State capital, and some of them even
deduce from the fact that the Boer
forces are divided and retreating in dif-
ferent directions, that demoralization
has set in, and that the Transvaal
forces will next be found carefully en-
trenched in positions north of the Vaal
river, while the bulk of the Free State
forces will abandon the contest and sue
for peace.

Elsewhere the news indicates that the
conditions continue hopeful from a

British point of view, the telegrams
from Mafeking alone showing any de-
spondency.

The Rout of the Boers.

LONDON, March 8.—4:28 p. m.—Lord
Roberts telegraphs that he has captured
a Krupp gun and a number of tents and
wagons. He also announces that Gen.
Clements has occupied Norval's Pont.

LONDON, March 8.—5:47 p. m.—The
following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch:

"POPULAR GROVE, March 8.—Two
brigades of cavalry, with horse artil-
lery and Kelly-Kenny's division,
marched today ten miles eastward. The
Boers were quite taken by surprise yester-
day. They moved off so hurriedly
that they left cooked dinners behind
them. We captured a Krupp gun and
several tents and wagons."

"The total casualties were: Killed,
Lieuts. Keswick and Frieslick; wound-
ed, Lieut. Bailey, of the 15th Lancers,
and Despresigny, of the Second Life
Guards, both severely, and Lieut.
Smith, of the Shropshires, who is be-
lieved to have been picked up by a
Boer ambulance. Two men were killed,
fourty-six wounded, and one man is mis-
sing."

The British occupied Jamestown un-
opposed on Thursday, March 8th, and
the Boers are reported to be retreating
practically clear of armed Boers.

Reinforcements from Natal are going
to Lord Roberts. Gen. Warren's divi-
sion and some artillery have already
been ordered to join the commander-in-
chief, who is preparing for all eventual-
ities, including possible desperate op-
position to his crossing the Vaal river,
and the necessity of the siege of Pre-
toria.

Thousands of natives are reported to
be employed at the Transvaal capital
in the construction of defensive works,
concerning which such secrecy is main-
tained that no one is allowed to walk
or drive on the outskirts of the town.

General Dewet now commands all the
commandos at the Modder river.

The President started yesterday even-
ing for Bloemfontein to visit the laager
of the Free State.

It is understood that President Krue-
ger's visit to Bloemfontein was to try to
arrange a compromise of the differences
between the Transvaalers and the Free
Staters.

San Francisco furnishes today an

HAVE THE TONGS COME

Are the Hatchetmen
Plotting?

RUMORS OF HIGHBINDERS

The Reign of Terror in San Fran-
cisco's Chinatown Finds Echoes
In Honolulu.

Among the Chinese of Honolulu
whispers of coming tong feuds are
heard now and again. Men who ought
to know say that it is not improbable
that in the near future the fierce pas-
sions which have made the streets of
San Francisco's Chinatown red with
blood, may break out here. Others
laugh at any talk of highbinder grudges
finding a foothold in the metropolis of
Hawaii. These optimists say that Ho-
nolulu has a better class of Chinese
than has San Francisco and that the
incitements to assassinations are
wanting here.

Consul Yang Wei Pin, China's
representative here, has stirred up a
hullabaloo among those who favor
these secret associations by a letter
addressed to the Minister of Foreign
Affairs in which he protests against
the granting of a charter to the Bow
Wong Progressive Association, which
has an application now before the Cab-
inet. He encloses a set of the associa-
tion's regulations. One clause binds
every member to protect any other
member in case of assault or other in-
jury. These regulations are said to be
the same as govern the See Yups and
Sam Yups and other similar societies
in San Francisco.

The application states the object of
the society to be the improvement of
the Chinese people, morally, socially,
educationally and in other lines. Yes-
terday the Cabinet listened to Ator-
ney Henshall, representing the peti-
tioners, who declared that the associa-
tion was organized solely for the pur-
poses given in its application. The
matter will be taken up again at the
next meeting.

In San Francisco, where there are
dozens of secret Chinese societies, al-
most all have names which overflow
with love for mankind. Every group
of Cantonese outcasts who gather at
night in the dark rooms in the gloomy
alley of San Francisco's pig-sty spot,
and plot murder, dignifies itself and
hides its damnable purpose under
some such title as "Society for Assis-
ting Helpless Chinese;" every gambling
firm that conducts its unlawful games
behind triple-barred doors, has blaz-
oned on its portal, "Educational Club"
or "Friends of the Poor." The Celestial
criminal has learned well his lesson
of guile from his white brother.

A wise old Chinese who has lived in
Honolulu for many years, a leading
merchant and prominent in all efforts
to uplift his countrymen, was asked
yesterday what he thought of the out-
look for the tongs getting power here.

"I hope I am not speaking foolishly,"
he said after some minutes of
thought. "I fear that the highbinders,
the paid hatchetmen of warring tongs,
will yet disturb the peace and healthful
growth of the Chinese colony. We
have a superior grade of Chinese resi-
dents here to those in San Francisco.
There the powerful companies, who
control the immigration of Chinese
have brought in great gangs of coolies,
the dregs of the Canton municipality
and the sweepings of the agricultural
districts."

"With them these Chinese who may
perhaps compare not unfavorably with
the human offal of American cities,
have brought all their vices and their
feuds. In San Francisco's Chinatown
is a large floating population; men who
spend half the year at the Northern
fisheries and the other six months
gambling in San Francisco or living by
their wits. The house servants, too,
have combined into tongs or societies
for mutual protection and they are
often preyed on by the loafers."

"Besides there are a hundred trade
grudges. Strikes with the Americans
not unfrequently end in killings. In
the San Francisco Chinatown the trade
tongs kill secretly instead of in your
fashion. Each society has so many
hired members who are deputed to ter-
rorize or slay the objectionable mem-
bers of other tongs. Or the other large
class of highbinders who subsist on the
blackmail levied on fallen women and
the gambling houses, often fight among
themselves."

"At present there are only occa-
sional outcroppings of this element
here. Under the present laws Chinese
are not coming in and those of the
highbinder class who have come here
in former years are not strong enough
to venture on blackmailing except now
and then. But the tongs in San Fran-
cisco and in China have communication
with a few allies here, and now and
then strive to effect an organization
here which would pay tribute to them.
There are such societies, secret of
course, here. What I fear is that their
membership may increase until they
dare to take the lives of those who re-
fuse to submit to their demands. I be-
lieve I am not speaking too strongly
when I say that I foresee serious trou-
ble within the next few years."

San Francisco furnishes today an

appalling example of the conditions
brought about by tong feuds. So uni-
versal has the reign of terror become
in its Chinese district that many be-
lieve that the reported case of plague
there is but a subterfuge of the police
to throw an effective cordon about
Chinatown and subdue the highbinders
who are almost daily killing their vic-
tims in the resorts and streets.

The See Yups and the Sam Yups socie-
ties, the most powerful of the secret
associations, are here. Most of the
tongmen who are causing the scores of
murders in San Francisco, pay alle-
giance to these societies. Besides they
have membership in other smaller and
more covert alliances. The San Fran-
cisco Call of a few days ago in a story
of the day's status of the war in Chin-
atown gives a vivid picture of the state
of affairs. It says:

"Chinatown is in a ferment and the
highbinders have only pocketed their
guns and sheathed their knives until
some fresh imaginary wrong that de-
mands expiation by blood lays hold of
them. The complication of the tongs is
a veritable Chinese puzzle, but this time
both branch associations of the See
Yups and Sam Yups are dove-tailed,
prohibiting the possibility of a big
trade war between these two societies."

"Two thousand circulars, which are
likely to cause a clash between the
Chinese Consul General and the Six
Companies on one side and a number
of wealthy and influential merchants
on the other, were distributed through-
out Chinatown last night. In substance
the document accuses the two first
parties with dereliction of duty and
makes suggestions as to how the pre-
sent highbinder war could be brought
to a close. Two important hints are
given in the circular—the first that
when Chinese are arrested for carry-
ing concealed weapons the Six Com-
panies should prevent their friends
from furnishing bail money, employing
attorneys or paying fines; and the sec-
ond that when highbinders are convict-
ed for such offenses they should serve
a long term and afterward be deported
to China. The expense of such deporta-
tion, it is claimed, should be paid by
the Six Companies. There are but thirty-
or forty highbinders who do murder
in this city, and the entire expense in-
volved would not amount to more than
\$4000. The circular is anonymous, ex-
cept in stating that it was inspired by
wealthy merchants whose trade has
suffered by tong wars and who wish to
see peace reign."

"The Chinese Consul stated yesterday
that every assistance is being given to
the tongs against the Sany Singtong to
crush the latter. It has terrorized
Chinatown for years, and now that
odds are against them efforts will be
made to stamp them out of existence.
The statement that the tongs of the
Sam Yups and See Yups would combine
and engage in open warfare is ridicu-
led, not only by the Consul, but by every
one conversant with Chinese matters.
While the warring tongs are factions
of either society, many of their asso-
ciate tongs are on friendly terms and
have thus far showed a disposition to
bring about peace."

THE CABINET YESTERDAY.

Business Attended to and Deferred
by the Executive Council.

The Cabinet met yesterday morning
at the usual hour. There were pre-
sent President Dole and Ministers Mott-
Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. The
minutes of the meeting of March 16th
were read and approved.

Minister Mott-Smith read a letter of
February 18th, from Yang Wei Pin,
Chinese Consul, in regard to the appli-
cation of the Bow Wong Progressive
Association for articles of association.
Attorney W. A. Henshall was seen for
and stated that, so far as he knew, this
association had nothing whatever to
do with any other association. The
matter was deferred till Wednesday.

It was decided that the proposition
of the Bishop of Panapolis, under date
of March 17th, to grant upon certain
conditions the land required from his
premises for the extension of Pauahi
street from Nuuanu to Fort street, be
accepted.

It was voted that the matter of the
purchase of the Kycroft road, Puna, be
deferred for further investigation, or
until a meeting of the Legislature.

A site for the new garbage crematory
was discussed and the matter referred
to the Minister of the Interior to make
investigations and report tomorrow.

It was voted that the Minister of Fi-
nance be authorized to pay the drafts
of the Minister of the Interior to the
sum of \$345,253.24, as approved by
President McKinley in the telegram
from the Secretary of State, dated
March 6th, of which the following is a
copy: "The President has not consid-
ered it wise to convene the old Legis-
lature, expecting the Council of State
to provide for requisite expenditures
until Congress elects (enacts) the Ha-
waiian Territorial Bill; he approves
Act No. 1 of the Council of State."

It was also voted that the Minister
of Finance be requested to insert the
following items in Act 3 for salaries
and pay rolls: Salary of second dis-
trict magistrate, Honolulu, second
class, \$2,880; salary of second clerk
and interpreter, Honolulu District
Court, \$1,800.

It was further voted that the Cab-
inet approve of the appointment of Mr.
J. B. Robertson as first district magis-
trate of Wailuku, Maui, vice Mr. W.
A. McKay, resigned.

A Nomination.

Editor Advertiser: If nominations
are still in order, allow me to present
the Honorable Jacob Hardy as a man
worthy of a seat on our Supreme
Bench. During a very long incum-
ency as Circuit Judge of Kauai he has
established a reputation as a dignified
magistrate of fine scholarship and
legal acumen, of judicial temperament,
and of honor above all suspicion or
question.

KAMAHAHA.

Honolulu, March 16th.

(Continued on Page 2.)

BOERS FLYING BEFORE LORD ROBERTS' CAVALRY

(Continued from page 1.)

Gatere reports that he intends occupying Burghersdorp today.

The repairs to the railways towards Stormberg and Strynburg are being pushed forward.

Clements has now occupied Norval's Pont, on the south bank of the Orange river. The bridge was blown up March 8th, and the enemy are holding the north bank of the river, but not, it is believed, in any great strength.

Burghersdorp Occupied.
LONDON, March 8.—A special from Maitland says that the British occupied Burghersdorp unopposed last night.

A Surprise.
OSFONTEIN, March 7.—Lord Roberts' movement today again surprised the Boers, who fled almost without firing a shot.

The plan of battle was as follows: Gen. Colville's division extended along the north bank. Gen. Tucker had the center reserve, and the Guards Brigade had the center advance. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division was ordered to make a huge flanking movement on the Boers' left, following Gen. French, who was instructed to move southeast until opposite the Boer flank and then swing around the rear.

Every move was admirably executed and entirely successful. The Boers were surprised, as was evident from the state of the deserted camps. Twice the British cavalry were almost in position to charge, but they admitted that they were foiled by the maneuvering of the Boers.

When last seen General French was pursuing the enemy vigorously. He was between them and Bloemfontein, about eleven miles from the right wing.

Gen. Colville merely demonstrated against a high mountain occupied by the Transvaal troops, who were fleeing in consequence of the flight of the Free Staters south of the river.

It is impossible at present to give the Boers' numbers, but it is estimated they reach 14,000, all of whom are now in flight.

Krueger Present.

POPLAR GROVE, Thursday, March 8.—President Krueger, who at present is far in the rear, yesterday tried to stop the retreating Boers, who refused to stop. The Bloemfontein police tried to stop the retreat of the Free Staters, but they declared they were not willing to fight any longer and they blamed President Steyn.

The Russian and Dutch military attaches arrived at the British camp yesterday.

Boer Tactics.

LONDON, March 9.—The following dispatch from Poplar Grove appears in the Standard:

"The movement of the mounted men was somewhat too rapid for supporting infantry and as a result the Boer position was turned before the main body could strike effectively. The Boers fell back precipitately and, extending to the southeast, they checked the advance of the British cavalry with heavy rifle fire at 300 yards range. Accordingly Gen. French moved southward and outflanked them again, but the Boers repeated their tactics."

Cut Off From Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 9.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, except that while in retreat they twice repulsed Gen. French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made on the capture of prisoners, the enemy probably got away with their entire force.

Gen. French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the river crossings.

Gen. White Interviewed.

LONDON, March 8.—Mr. Winston Churchill, telegraphing the substance of an interview he has had with Sir George White, who commanded the Ladysmith garrison, says:

"General White says he might have held out until April 2d, but this would have involved the death of many of the native population by starvation, and the sick from lack of nourishment. Then he would have destroyed the stores and ammunition, and all who were fit to crawl five miles would have sallied forth to make a show of resistance and to avoid formal capitulation. He declared that he had always begged Gen. Buller not to hurry the relief operations, adding earnestly: 'It is not right to charge me with all the loss of life they involved.'"

Mr. Churchill says: "Gen. White spoke bitterly of home criticisms and of attempts at the War Office to supersede him, attempts which Gen. Buller prevented from succeeding. In conclusion he exclaimed: 'I regret Nicholson's Neck. Perhaps it was rash, but that was the only chance of striking a heavy blow. But I regret nothing else. I would do it over again.'"

Krueger at Bloemfontein.

PRETORIA, March 6.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein says that President Krueger, while addressing a crowd of people, said:

"Although God is testing our people my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity, God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God He will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the olden time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable President brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike. The Free State Volkkalied (national anthem) was then sung. The visit of President Krueger has cheered the despairing.

President Krueger more recently has been visiting the commands south of Bloemfontein.

Fighting is proceeding at Mafeking. All the outside forces except one have been taken by the Boers.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the success extended to them. Cronje by the British.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, March 6.—

(Via Lorenzo Marques.)—It is officially stated here that on Sunday last there was heavy fighting at Dordrecht, that the British were repulsed with great loss of life, and that the Federals captured three cannon.

Boers Short of Supplies.

LONDON, March 8.—Mr. Halliwell, the correspondent for the Daily News at Mafeking, who passed two months in prison in Pretoria, but escaped last week, and was recaptured sixty miles west of Mafeking.

GENERAL J. D. P. FRENCH.



GENERAL J. D. P. FRENCH.

General French's brilliant march from Colesberg to Kimberley, his relief of that town and his subsequent advances have naturally made him for the moment the most picturesque and interesting leader in the British campaign in South Africa.

Like his commander-in-chief, he is an Irishman by birth. He has more than once before his recent success been compared with that other dashing Irishman, General Philip Sheridan, and now more than ever the comparison comes to mind.

Major General George Arthur French, C. M. G., has been an officer in the British army for just forty years. He has served in the artillery and cavalry and in various staff positions. One of his greatest services before the present war, and one for which he was decorated, was when, in 1874, he was charged of an expedition of the North-west Mounted Police from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains. He was made a Colonel for "distinguished services other than in the field." His army life has taken him to Australia and India as well as Canada, and in all these distant quarters of the globe his military record has been without flaw.

In the South African war he has from the first been a prominent figure, and it has only been regretted that a large body of cavalry under his command had not earlier been organized. In December and January he conducted several successful engagements with the Boers.

from Pretoria, sends a dispatch to his paper, dated Pretoria Gaol, March 2, via Lorenzo Marques, describing the misleading news given the Boers by their officials regarding the course of the war.

He adds that great dissatisfaction exists among the Boers, as their supplies of food, coffee, meat and sugar are very irregular, and many threaten to return home.

Suffering at Mafeking.

MAFEEKING, Feb. 19.—Horse meat now composes a considerable part of our rations. There is little grumbling. The first pinch of the siege is over, and the town has settled grimly to stick it out.

What may be typhoid malaria has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentery, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife among the garrison.

Such luxuries as we had have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are filled to overflowing.

The children's graveyard, close to the women's laager, grows weekly as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shell and fever.

We look for hope deferred, for relief. The cheerfulness which was characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, the men preferring to remain at their posts rather than move about and work up an appetite which can't be satisfied.

The natives are in the worst plight. Those who are unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meal daily. Many braving the danger wander about the town with gaunt hungry faces in search of work, which entitles them to an extra ration of meal. If they find work they are generally too weak to perform it.

In their advanced positions the Boers take the streets and the market squares. It is impossible to dodge their bullets. We have taken remarkable precautions, however, and the casualties, though heavy, are not what they might have been had less able men been at the head of affairs. Even the headquarters' mess fares scantily.

Two hundred and ninety-two persons have been killed, wounded or died of disease.

The garrison is so small that it would be criminal to make its weakness public, but there is never so much as a whisper. If no one has suggested the possibility of surrender it is because we do not mean to get beaten, and we are cheerfully enduring hardships of today rather than make surrender in any degree possible tomorrow.

Cronje Goes to St. Helena.
LONDON, March 8.—The military authorities have decided that Gen. Cronje and the other prisoners shall be sent immediately to the island of St. Helena, there to remain until the end of the war. Lord Roberts has chosen Lord Bathurst, colonel of militia at the front, to command the escort to St. Helena, which was last month placed in cable communication with Capetown and London. It is also asserted that the cabinet resolved neither to propose nor to entertain a proposal at the present juncture for an exchange of prisoners.

A Critic and Prophet.

LONDON, March 8.—Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post, says: Yesterday's events are not quite conclusive.

It cannot be the Boer game to be beaten in detail. Their only chance is to outlast the bulk of their forces for a decisive battle. If they have not much of spirit to stand up to Lord Roberts, their case is hopeless. It begins to look indeed as if my original estimate of the strength of the enemy's forces—about 50,000—was not far wrong. In that case the game is up, for they must have lost 10,000 or more of the original 50,000. The escape of the Boer force yesterday, however, is most disappointing. A good general is not satisfied with the retreat of his enemy. He wishes to destroy them.

London Comment.

LONDON, March 8.—4 a. m.—Lord Roberts wired yesterday morning from Osfontein and in the evening from Poplar Grove, 14 miles eastward. By an exposition of the elementary principle of strategy the Boer positions 15 miles long have been flanked and their holders have been obliged to retire in confusion consequent upon hasty withdrawal. Nothing was done by Lord Roberts to disturb the symmetry, or the deadly ingenuity of the Boer trenches in front of him. He marched out in infantry estimated, from the commands named, at 20,000 men, and sent 10,000 horsemen and horse artillery in a bold sweep around the Boer left, whereupon the Boer center and right became untenable. Fifty British fell when the cavalry came into contact with the Boers.

Bluejackets at Durban.

DURBAN, March 8.—The naval brigade from Ladysmith arrived today in command of Capt. Lambton. They number about 200 and were enthusiastically received. The railway station was lined with men from H. M. S. Terrible, and the meeting of the comrades caused many touching scenes.

When the gunners, who played such an important part in the defence of Ladysmith, marched down the street headed by the band and flags of the Terrible, carrying the tattered Union Jack of H. M. S. Powerful, which had flown through the siege of Ladysmith, the cheering was tumultuous. The crowd which assembled was immense.

Lunch was served in a shed adjacent to the railway and the men ate heartily. The majority of them looked well, but showed signs of the rough work and fatigue they had undergone. Their uniforms bore many tokens of wear and tear.

After lunch, headed by Capt. Percy Scott, the naval commander at Durban, the men marched to the point of embarkation for Simonstown.

Route of Boers Complete.

LONDON, March 9.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"POPLAR GROVE, Friday Morning. Presidents Krueger and Steyn were both at the fight on March 7th, and did all in their power to rally their troops. The route, however, was complete, the men declaring that they could not stand against the British artillery and such a formidable force of cavalry."

BERLIN, March 9.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal diplomatic agent, has issued a protest from Brussels against "bogus news" purporting to emanate from him. He singles out a prominent Berlin paper as an offender.

The War Loan.

LONDON, March 9.—The bankers of London met the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at the Bank of England this afternoon, to discuss the terms of the war loan which will be advertised tomorrow.

LONDON, March 9, 6:06 p. m.—The amount of the new war loan will be £20,000,000. The interest will be at 2½ per cent., and the bonds will be redeemable at par May 5th, 1910. The issue price is £98 10s.

In Parliament.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Commons yesterday, on the passing of the first reading of the Loan Bill for £25,000,000, Mr. Timothy Healy, Nationalist member for North Louth, gave notice that he would move an amendment at the second reading of the bill, extending the measure, so that all self-governing colonies, "who were so keen in contributing men, would also bear the burden of the War Loan."

Delagoa Bay Controversy.

In the House of Lords tomorrow, (Friday), Baron Wenlock will ask the Government what steps are being taken to hasten the Delagoa arbitration proceedings, and whether it is prepared to join the United States Government in pressing for an immediate award.

Plague at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, March 7.—The steamer which has arrived here from Rosario, Argentine Republic, with a case of bubonic plague on board, as cabled on Tuesday, was the British steamer Kilburn, Captain Valdor. She is in strict quarantine.

Later, it turns out that there are three cases of the plague in the Kilburn. The Captain died during the voyage, presumably of this disease.

Strength of the Forces.

The correspondents differ as to the enemy's strength. The Daily Mail's representative thinks the Boers number something more than 40,000. The Daily News' man estimates them at 10,000. As these figures come from observers at headquarters, it is clear that Lord Roberts' force was overwhelmingly superior. He can scarcely have fewer than 45,000 immediately available, as the Guards Brigade reached him from Lord Methuen on Tuesday. Lord Methuen now commands only volunteers and the local force at Kimberley, some of whom have gone toward Mafeking.

The Boers do not appear to appreciate the mobility of Lord Roberts' troops, which was able to strike so swiftly in this affair that the enemy had to abandon a gun, much forage and large quantities of camp equipment.

Decisive Battle Wanted.

The Standard cautions Englishmen against rising to a height of serene contentment which the actual position does not justify and thus measure the situation: Large numbers of the Boers are still in the field. They have a

wide range of country over which they can operate. Although their morale is somewhat depressed, it would be too much to say that it will not stand again. Indeed, what we want them to do is to stand again, for it is only in a real stand-up fight that we can inflict those losses which would eventually lead the defeated to sue for peace. Lord Roberts has gained a success, but it must not be regarded as a signal victory until we know what damage has been inflicted and what prisoners have been taken.

The British risings in the north-west in districts of Cape Colony are the only clouds visible in the sky of British prospects.

Reitz Tells of Situation.

PRETORIA, March 5.—Secretary of State Reitz has issued war bulletins in which, after saying the Government has no official tidings of the surrender of General Cronje and must accept it as a fact, however painful, adds that the Government remains assured that the surrender will not discourage the burghers in their defence of their independence and standing of a nation. The struggle thus far has shown that the republics have indicated themselves as an independent people. This reverse will not stagger it. In the struggle for our rights, our belief remains. Whatever happens, the Lord still reigns.

Owing to the invasion of the Free State by a large force of the enemy and other circumstances it became necessary to take up other positions; hence the burghers in Natal have retired to Biggarsburg. All the commands have reached there safely, except a few who retired in the direction of Van Reenen's Pass. Thus Ladysmith and Kimberley are no more besieged.

In spite of all reports the spirit of the fighting men as to the outcome remains unchanged. Among the commands in Natal the burghers are full of courage.

A ROYAL PROGRESS.

Queen Visits London and Will Go to Ireland.

LONDON, March 7.—At no time since the Diamond Jubilee has the Queen been so conspicuous an object in the public mind as she is tonight. This promises to be even more strikingly the case tomorrow. Her Majesty's visit to London, for a drive in semi-state from Paddington Station to Buckingham Palace, would be sufficient in itself to create great public manifestation of loyalty, but the announcement tonight, that for the first time since the Jubilee, she will tomorrow drive from Buckingham Palace along the Embankment, to St. Paul's Cathedral and back, through Holborn and Piccadilly, to St. James', synchronizing with the new success of Lord Roberts, is bound to make tomorrow a gala day in the annals of London.

Beyond all this is the announcement of the Queen's intention to visit Ireland for the first time, it is said, since the death of the Prince Consort. This is regarded as one of the most remarkable acts of the Queen's life. No Minister of the Crown has ever dared to suggest such a remarkable undertaking.

"The trip," said a well-informed official this evening, "is the spontaneous suggestion of the Queen alone, and the enthusiasm it is bound to create when known in London tomorrow can scarcely be estimated. It is a wonderful proof of her intense devotion to her people and her sacrifice in making the trip at such a season of the year, is renewed evidence of the keenness of her mind in the selection of the proper act at the proper time."

Gratification in Dublin.

DUBLIN, March 7.—Earl Cadogan announced the Queen's intended visit this evening at the drawing-room. The news had previously been telegraphed by the various newspapers, and was already known throughout the city, causing much good feeling. Her Majesty's visit will be of a private character, such as she is in the habit of making periodically to the South of France. It will probably extend for more than a fortnight. Her last visit was in 1861.

London's Welcome.

LONDON, March 8.—The scene today in the quadrangle of the Palace upon the Queen's arrival from Windsor, when the Lords and Commons joined in singing the National Anthem, was unprecedented. After owing acknowledgments of the official greeting, the Queen quickly turned to Lady Buller with a grateful smile. Then, in the presence of the legislators of the United Kingdom, drawing the wife of the reliever of Ladysmith closer to her, she whispered words of thanksgiving.

After scarcely two hours of rest, the Queen made a tour of the city proper, amid the greatest excitement and enthusiasm. She reached the city's confines at about 4 o'clock. Her Majesty was welcomed by the Lord Mayor and corporation in their robes of state. The route was thronged with people, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.

A quaint ceremony occurred when the Queen's carriage stopped at the Temple steps. The Lord Mayor, Mr. A. N. Newton, solemnly handed Her Majesty the sword of state. With a smile the Queen touched it and returned it to the chief executive, saying, "Thank you for all that my city has done."

To this the mayor replied: "Your Gracious Majesty's words will forever be treasured in my heart."

Then the Life Guards trotted and the Queen drove quickly along the embankment, which was black with cheering people. The streets of the great city were everywhere thronged, but so quickly were the horses driven that the crowds scarcely had a chance to cheer before the constantly bowing monarch had passed out of sight.

Comment of Press.

LONDON, March 9.—Editorials in the morning papers admit that yesterday's demonstrations were quite without precedent and they teem with patriotic expressions of gratification at the Queen's opportune and tactful contribution toward the unity of the Empire.

The Times says the Queen has had many royal greetings, but it is doubtful whether the spontaneous and ex-

uberant enthusiasm of yesterday have ever been equaled.

Commenting upon the Queen's visit to Ireland and the speech of John Redmond in the House of Commons, the Times says: "Redmond performed his difficult task with excellent judgment and tact."

The Daily News, which describes the demonstration as an "improvised Jubilee, in some ways even more impressive than the Diamond Jubilee," says its significance is beyond question. Nor can it be doubted that Her Majesty's visit to Ireland will also be a great success. Mr. Redmond's remarks in the House were well conceived and well expressed.

The Telegraph says: "The demonstration has never been equalled by any other nation. Even the Queen herself has never known a demonstration of love and loyalty so deep, so poignant, so inexpressible in solicitude and tenderness, so touching and so thrilling. The bonds between the Empire and the Queen today are those of living, breathing, chivalrous devotion."

Another Visit to the City.

LONDON, March 9.—The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove through the west end this afternoon. There were great assemblages everywhere along the route, and they cheered Her Majesty unceasingly. The bells of St. Margaret's pealed, and the members of the House of Commons cheered vociferously as the Queen passed Westminster at 5:03 o'clock.

PLAGUE AT CAPE TOWN.

The Nanyo Maru's Cases Turn Out Seriously.

VICTORIA, March 8.—The people of the Pacific coast of America are face to face with a new danger in disease, and the health authorities of the continent with a new necessity for increased vigilance. Over at the Diamond Head quarantine station, about ten miles from Port Townsend (although completely isolated from that city) and less than seventy miles from Victoria, genuine bubonic plague has made its appearance under circumstances which point to the imperative urgency of watching every avenue of communication with the Oriental hotbed of epidemic plague. It is by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship Nanyo Maru that the "curse of the East" has gained its first foothold on American soil, she having arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu on January 30 last, to take four cargo for Japan. Her last previous charter had been for plantation immigrants from Japan for delivery at Honolulu, these coolies of the very lowest and filthiest type having on the voyage over been packed in the hold of the ship, where through sheer laziness and contempt for the laws of decency or health they literally wallowed in filth, which eventually found its way into the walls and bottom of the ship and converted her into a breeding place for pestilence. When she arrived at Diamond Head she was described as the dirtiest vessel that had ever come to America, and while she was detained so that the two cases of sickness she reported on arrival might be investigated, the sanitary conditions aboard became worse so rapidly that it was soon apparent she would have to be virtually rebuilt in order that she might be purified. Shortly after the Nanyo went into quarantine there was one death among her people, bearing all the symptoms chiefly of beriberi, a peculiarly Japanese affliction combining the typical characteristics of dropsy and of paralysis. The quarantine officer was, however, unwilling to rest upon this diagnosis according to the United States Health report issued from Washington, D. C., under date of February 23—and held the vessel and passengers to await bacteriological examination of some of the tissues of the dead body. The result of this examination gave the plague bacilli unmistakably, and the following morning was sent to all the quarantine stations of America—by telegraph to those of the Pacific coast and the Gulf, and by letter to those of the Atlantic side:

"To those supposed to be beriberi on steamer arriving at Port Townsend on subsequent investigation proved plague."

Proper precautions taken at beginning by Foster, hence no danger. This to put you on guard for proper diagnosis beriberi."

Smallpox at Bathgate.

The Manitoba Health Department has received news of an outbreak of smallpox at Bathgate, N. D., about eight miles distant from Gretna, and the gravest fears are entertained by the authorities that the Province will be visited by an epidemic when the rush of immigration occurs in the Spring. Every one is advised to attend to the vaccination of themselves and families, for which purpose vaccine lymph is supplied free by the Board of Health on application to the Health officer. As the vaccine is the purest and most scientifically prepared to be obtained, no person need have doubts as to its effects.

A Big Oil Deal.

TOLEDO, O., March 9.—The English Petroleum Syndicate of London, foreign branch of the Standard Oil Company, is reliably reported to have closed a gigantic deal in the Ohio oil fields. The company absorbs the Cudahy combination of Chicago. The consideration is said to be \$7,500,000.

Lord Pauncefoot.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily News says: "It is known that the United States Government was most anxious that Lord Pauncefoot should remain at Washington, and his tact will be invaluable during the troubled period of the presidential contest."

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluente, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

best enthusiasm of yesterday have ever been equaled.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.

TREATY AND CANAL.

The Argonaut calls for the rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on the ground that the clause, forbidding the United States to fortify the Nicaragua canal, would expose that waterway to capture by a stronger naval power, and, furthermore, that by its deference to English opinion the treaty would imply a lowering of national self-respect. Specifically, the Argonaut says:

The fact remains that Great Britain has a large navy; that the United States has a small navy; that if the United States builds the waterway and does not fortify it the canal would, in the event of war with Great Britain, fall into her hands. Thus we would start out with a small navy and a great canal. When the war was over Great Britain would have her great navy, our small navy, and our great canal. In a war on our own soil, neither Great Britain nor all the powers could defeat us. But in a war over a canal separated from us by oceans, gulfs, and seas, the strongest sea power would win.

And again:

The provision which causes the strongest opposition is that forbidding the fortification of the canal. It has aroused the ire of even Administration organs. Furthermore, the genuine American does not like Great Britain to "allow" the United States to build a canal on American soil; he does not like to have Great Britain "demand" that its neutrality be guaranteed; and he dislikes most of all that Great Britain should have anything to say concerning a canal built by an American republic on American soil and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the North American continent. It looks as if the Administration, with its many new-fangled doctrines, had forgotten the Monroe doctrine.

Touching the first point we do not believe it possible for any naval power, however strong, to capture the Nicaragua canal from the United States, although one might easily blockade it. A small defensive squadron in Lake Nicaragua could hold the middle of the canal against any ships approaching in single file; while field batteries could make matters warm for the enemy en route. While passing under the high banks of a sea level canal in a hilly country hostile ships would be exposed to all sorts of attacks from the shore while if the canal should have separate levels, the destruction of a single lock would ground such vessels and make the channel impassable. Then torpedoes must be considered. No naval commander in his right mind would thrust his vessels into such an obvious danger—into a place where speed must be slow, maneuvering impossible, where the sinking of one ship must imperil the rest and where the advantages are all on the side of the defense.

As to the second point, the appeal to patriotic sentiment, that is obvious claptrap. Deference to Great Britain in the matter of the canal is merely deference to a solemn treaty by which the American Government agreed, if the Nicaragua canal were built, to declare, and, in company with Great Britain as a joint protector to defend, the neutrality of the passage. That was a weak and pusillanimous treaty but it is one the United States is in duty bound to observe until it has been abrogated. As Great Britain is not disposed to surrender her rights in full and proposes to hold on to the pledge of neutrality, America must either compromise in the matter of fortifications, go without the canal or break her solemn word and insult the only European power which befriends her, in the effort to get the canal. Rational patriots would prefer compromise.

And so, we suspect, would the Argonaut if it were not for the railroad engagements which oblige it to do its best to retard canal legislation.

HONOLULU AND HILO.

The appropriation bills submitted by the Executive to the Council of State, although comparatively short, cover too much ground for complete discussion in this issue. One fact which attracts immediate notice, however, is the disproportion of the amounts allotted for Honolulu and Hilo.

Honolulu is growing so fast that large appropriations are necessary for streets, wharves, sewers and other improvements, if the town is to keep its proper place in the march of progress. Much that is called for is indispensable. Yet it may be questioned whether the Government should branch out into garbage collection on the scale proposed. However, with the general policy of liberal appropriations for public improvements the Advertiser is in hearty accord. But we must remember that Hilo, as well as Honolulu, is growing rapidly. No one who has not been in Hilo for the past five years has any conception of the development of the place and the immediate prospect of development. Hilo has a framework upon which to make streets; an embryo waterworks; a nubbin of a wharf and no sewers. There is immediate necessity for heavy allotments for all of these items.

The Executive and the Council of State consist entirely of Honolulu

men. It behooves them, therefore, to use more than ordinary care in dealing with other communities, especially as the appropriations are being made without any member of either body visiting the other Islands or even giving their inhabitants an opportunity to be heard. Hilo has heretofore enjoyed the reputation of being an aggregation of rascals. In fact, the people there kick so much and so often at trifles that if they but knew it they injure their own cause when a genuine grievance occurs. That grievance now exists.

The Advertiser does not speak in this connection for fear that language will fall the Hiloites when they see the scheduled appropriation bill, for they will probably turn the air blue; but as the Council of State begins work immediately and will work quickly, it is proper that the fact should be mentioned now. Assuredly if a change is not made in the amount of the Hilo appropriation a wrong will be done to that community.

Analysis of the two appropriation bills, providing for public improvements, shows the following proportions for the two localities.

LOAN BILL APPROPRIATIONS.	
	Hilo.
Harbor	\$200,000
Sewerage	6,000
Buildings	14,000
Streets and roads	20,000
Waterworks	214,000
Steam tug	65,000
	\$479,000
	\$70,000
CURRENT RECEIPTS APPROPRIATION BILL.	
	Hilo.
Land	\$ 4,557
Streets and roads	332,065
Buildings	38,000
Addition to electric light plant	12,000
Plant for removal of garbage	79,050
	\$465,672
	\$ 4,600

It appears, then, from these two bills that it is proposed to appropriate for new public improvements in Honolulu \$944,072 and for the same purposes in Hilo \$74,600.

The Council of State have already appropriated \$345,000 for the sewerage plant in Honolulu and \$20,000 for a garbage crematory, so that the total appropriation proposed to be made by the Council of State for Honolulu public improvements is \$1,329,672, while that for Hilo is only \$74,600, or, in round numbers, five per cent of the amount proposed for Honolulu.

This is certainly not a fair division, and the figures are commended to the Executive and the Council of State for consideration.

BOERS AND ST. HELENA.

An editorial in yesterday's paper upon the choice of St. Helena as a place of imprisonment and exile for the Boer leaders has brought the following courteous communication from Judge Charles F. Hart:

Editor Advertiser: In this morning's issue you say "General Cronje will be sent to St. Helena, whether perhaps, General Joubert, Steyn, Kruger, Reitz and one or two others may duly follow." * * * Considering the unhealthy climate of St. Helena, the spectacle of the brave Boer leaders there would be rather depressing.

St. Helena, lying as it does right in the track of the southeast trade winds and 1,300 miles from other land, is hardly likely to have the unhealthy climate you attribute to it, and, with your permission, I will fortify this view of the matter by a quotation from Bevan's "Students Manual of Modern Geography," seventh edition, page 593: "St. Helena, a small island with a circumference of twenty-eight miles, has an area of 39,300 acres and a population of about 5,000. * * * It is situated in 15° 55' S. lat. 5° 44' W. long. 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa and 1,800 miles from South America. It is of volcanic origin. * * * The climate is healthy, water abundant, and the soil fertile."

It is hardly probable, Mr. Editor, that should General Cronje and any of his gallant brothers in arms be sent to St. Helena that they will find it anything like as unhealthy as they have purposely made South Africa for the British during the past four or five months. In conclusion, let me say, apart from any depressing influences of climate, it is more than likely that Britain's rivals the world over would much prefer, had they a voice in the matter, that General Cronje and his confreres should remain in that part of the world, where they have been so valorously fighting.

I am, sir, yours obediently,
CHARLES F. HART.
Waikiki, March 19, 1900.

Dr. O'Meara's "Conversations With Napoleon," now running in The Century Magazine, show that the climate in the time of the Emperor's captivity was anything but agreeable to himself and his suite. We find little meteorological data in the encyclopaedias which would be useful in this inquiry, but there are indications in the Britannica article that the climate of St. Helena has been gradually changing for the worse. The coast zone, once very tropical, is now "dry, barren, soilless, lichen-coated and rocky, with little growing save prickly pears and wire grass." The only place where the original flora remains is in a mountain zone about three miles long and two wide. St. Helena was first denuded by goats; then the rainfall was affected by lack of vegetation—a phenomenon first generally noted by Strabo and having a potent present-day illustration in Spain—and now St. Helena is drying up. Barren, windy and desolate, it may be a good place for a penal colony, but men like the Boer leaders deserve a better habitation.

BRIGHTER SKIES FOR BRITAIN.

The news that President Kruger has made some kind of peace representations to the British Government is reported in the Associated Press telegram brought down from British Columbia by the Australian mail steamer. The details of these representations are not given, but it is said they merely repeat the substance of Kruger's reply to the original British ultimatum and that they have been rejected by Lord Salisbury. So they really count for nothing.

The leading fact in the news, apart from the inconclusive peace talk and the victory of Ostende, is the demoralization of the Boers. Kruger, it seems, has felt obliged to go among them "speechifying," and that is always a sign that the nerve of the fighting men, in the opinion of their leaders, is breaking down. The speech is a last resort among soldiers and is intended to restore waning courage and patriotism. We do not doubt that the old Boer President, unless he cuts the Gordian knot by accepting British terms, will have plenty of incentive during the next few weeks to use his tongue—for as surely as five men are stronger than one the Boers are going to be driven steadily back on Pretoria.

Long before the Transvaal capital has been reached we may look for a complete subsidence of the war spirit in the Orange Free State. This quarrel was never a Free State affair. The burghers of the South had no Ulsterland issue and were disposed to be hospitable, rather than otherwise, to British immigrants. But being persuaded, when the crisis came, that if the British conquered the Transvaal their own independence would be overborne, they reluctantly made common cause with their cousins in the north. Naturally, they have no great heart in the war now that they see its foregone conclusion. President Steyn, who has burned his bridges, may wish to fight to the last ditch, but he must deal with the provident farmers who want to save their homes from conflagration, and these are not likely to follow him to ruin. It is rational to expect that the Free Staters will soon stand from under, leaving the Boers of the northmen belt to take hot shot alone.

The sudden change in the character of the war is matched by the change in European sentiment towards Great Britain. The French are tending down and the Russians seem to be much less certain of the psychological moment than they were. For this latter change the triumphs of British arms are not alone responsible, for it appears that British diplomacy has also done significant work. Witness the stirring up of Japan on the one side to make an issue of Korea and the rapprochement between Great Britain and the Ameer of Afghanistan on the other. When the Mikado shows his teeth on the Siberian littoral and the Ameer threatens to raise the green standard of a holy war against Russia in the far interior, the Czar finds quite enough to concern him without taking the chances of a war with England. And that is precisely the effect which British diplomacy has sought.

The supposed cases of beri-beri at Port Townsend turn out to be bubonic plague. It is a significant circumstance that they originated on a Japanese steamer which had just previously stopped at Honolulu. Possibly this city caught some additional infection from this steamer and perhaps the steamer caught what she had from us. There is no telling.

If the Cleveland element of the Democratic party were uppermost the news that Richard Olney aspired to the Presidential nomination would be of first importance. Mr. Olney is the ablest public man of his school, the natural inheritor of the Prophet's mantle. It is his misfortune that he has a Bryan party year to deal with but his turn may come four years hence.

The news that the United States forces in the Philippines are to be gradually withdrawn and that orders have passed to return three battalions to San Francisco, is said to mean that the war is practically over. According to General Otis the Tagals are returning to their homes disgusted with the rebellion. This information is important, if true, though in regard to the latter point it may be well to wait and see if the subtle Aguinaldites are not merely taking a breathing spell. They have often played Spain false in the course of their interminable wars and may not have wholly lost the knack.

In the opinion of Chinese leading men of this city an attempt is being made to start highlander organizations. Happily, the exclusion laws keep the professional Chinese desperadoes of San Francisco and Canton out of port, but the way is wide open for correspondence, and by means of that the Coast highlanders are said to be organizing branches in these Islands. Some years ago the thing was tried at Hilo, but the venture, which had produced a murder or two, ended in hangings and a quick subsidence of highlander interest. It might be well for our amateur hatchet-men to study that episode before going further with the program of the tongs.

Want of Watchfulness.

Kicks the Thief.

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health. The one effective, natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Disordered Blood—"My father has long been troubled with disordered blood and weak back. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him strong and healthy; he works every day." A. S. Wykes, S. Easton, Pa.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

So long as Pettigrew has "personal friends" in Honolulu to post him he will never lack for the raw material of defamation.

Mr. Carter's defence seems to be that he was merely supplying information to a personal friend. The same excuse probably occurred to the late Mr. Iscariot.

Col. W. F. Allen, who succeeds the late John Phillips in the Council of State, will be a satisfactory addition to the membership of that body. His business experience, political tendencies and conservative views will be useful to the country now that the Council of State is about to enter upon legislation of a most important character.

With thirty-four foreign sailing ships in port and 120 on the way, the demand for the enlargement of our 200 acre harbor is one that Congress ought to meet. Every year promises to increase the volume of Honolulu's maritime business. Unless Congress relieves matters very soon, the congestion of commerce here will be a serious injury to trade.

General Cronje will be sent to St. Helena, whither, perhaps, Gen. Joubert, Steyn, Kruger, Reitz and one or two others may duly follow. A great Zulu chief was the latest British prisoner of state to be confined on the lonesome rock from which the broken spirit of Napoleon took his flight. Considering the unhealthy climate of St. Helena there would be rather depressing, especially when it is remembered that in Malta, Gibraltar and the Isle of Man Great Britain has far more suitable detention places for her prisoners of state.

If the President signs the Porto Rico bill, a measure to which he is opposed, it will be to hasten the day when the question of its constitutionality may be brought before the Supreme Court. Defining the term "United States" would settle the organic validity of the bill, but Congress cannot define it in a way to clinch matters. The function is one for the Supreme Court and that body cannot act until it gets a concrete law which calls for an elucidation of the point at issue. So if the Porto Rico bill is enacted, the route to a prompt interpretation of the term "United States" will be clear.

Attorney General Cooper will hardly thank an evening paper for the insinuation that he has spent an unduly large sum in connection with the Board of Health. Like some other responsible persons Mr. Cooper has had the handling or the direction of much public money but we are yet to hear that he has wasted any of it. The fact that the Advertiser has had occasion, now and then, to differ from Mr. Cooper's views of public duty and may have further occasion hereafter, does not blind it to the fact that none of the present gossip, even though based upon the evening paper's maladroit utterances, relates to official extravagance on Mr. Cooper's part.

It is much to be hoped that the provision in the House bill organizing a Territorial government for Hawaii which charges part of the expense of maintaining the leper settlement at Molokai against the Treasury of the United States, will be stricken out. The settlement is a place which Hawaii wants to manage for itself. If the partnership plan is adopted Molokai will soon be the dumping ground of lepers and perhaps other incurables from every part of the Union—a sort of medical Botany Bay. That kind of thing is to be avoided if possible as it would soon give Hawaii an unenviable name and interfere with the tourist business. The average globe-trotter and climate-seeker is apt to be as ignorant of our geography as was Tom Johnson's street car agent when he proposed to run a trolley line from Honolulu to the volcano.

If he hears that any part of Hawaii is being used as a national pest hospital he will assume that the whole place is infected and will hurry by, holding his nose.

ALL IS WELL

No Cases of the Plague Yesterday.

Disposition of the Long Residence to Be Decided Upon Today.

Other Items.

No cases of plague were reported yesterday, nor were there any suspicious cases of sickness in Honolulu. The body of Edward H. Kahookane, who died of the plague on Sunday in the house on Young street, near Aloha lane, was cremated early in the morning and the house is in strict quarantine, all of the people living on the premises having been removed to Kalahehi detention camp.

Only two persons are in the pest hospital at the present time; they are H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel clerk who has never officially been declared a plague patient, and the Chinaman Seu Kam, from Iwilei, who has officially been declared a plague case. Levy is getting along fairly well towards recovery and Seu Kam is also much better.

Board of Health Meeting.

The principal matter of business before the Board of Health yesterday afternoon was the disposition of the house wherein the last plague victim died. Dr. Wood reported to the Board that he had visited the premises early in the morning. The building is a large, new cottage, in a lot by itself on Young street near Aloha lane; it is owned by Mr. Colburn and was inhabited by G. A. Long and his family.

Dr. Wood, addressing the meeting, said: "The native died in the cottage itself, although he had been sick in a small building in a corner of the lot away from the main building. He was taken sick Friday night, but his illness was considered nothing more than an ordinary cold; after he became very sick on Saturday, he was removed by his friends from his room in the smaller building to an apartment in the house itself, where he died on Sunday. Up to February 24 this man was employed as a guard by the Board of Health; since that time he had apparently been doing nothing."

"I would like to have the Board visit these premises; I believe that there is a chance here of disinfecting so thoroughly that it will not be necessary to go to the extreme of burning. Whenever we have considered it necessary to burn an infected building it was because the structure was 'incapable of being disinfected in any way except by fire.' This residence of G. A. Long, it seems to me, is capable of being disinfected. The house is new; it is separate from any other buildings; it is raised up off the ground; has all the light and ventilation necessary and is perfectly sanitary. Everything in the house could be thoroughly swashed with a strong disinfectant solution and the place could be sealed up and fumigated as many times as is necessary."

"The outhouse containing the room in which the victim lived could be burned together with the privies. Then, if advisable, the cottage could be left unoccupied for a number of months and a fence erected around the place. I think there is almost no danger from rats in this case; the house affords no opportunity for the rodents nesting and there is really no fear of rats spreading the disease there. Kahookane could not possibly have taken the disease in the house; the probabilities are that he got his infection outside."

Some Bills Considered.

Dr. Wood referred to several bills on the table which he did not think should come under the heading of "suppression of the plague." He took up first a bill from the Paia plantation for \$187.50 for sending the steamer Lohua to Honolulu to bring the news of the plague cases in Kahului to the health authorities here. This bill was, however, approved by the Board.

A number of other bills for the building of a scow for carrying refuse to sea and a wharf from which to load the scow, amounting to \$1337, was considered. Dr. Wood thought that the Interior Department ought to stand this expense as the scow, etc., was not necessarily simply for use during the plague and had, in fact, been very badly needed before the plague broke out in Honolulu. Nevertheless it was the will of the Board that the bills be approved, as the expense was incurred as an emergency necessity under plague conditions. Dr. Wood expressed it as his opinion that a good many outside accounts were being paid by the Board of Health out of the plague appropriations which greatly magnified the legitimate plague account.

Three Hilo physicians had sent in the bills for \$25 each for holding the post-mortem examination in the Serrao case. It is customary for only one doctor to charge for a post-mortem, others can attend if they wish but ask no remuneration. It was decided that only one of the Hilo medics should be paid.

The Disposition of Rats.

"I think we should adopt more energetic measures to get after the rats," said Dr. Wood, "unless the rats are infected by the plague, how are we to account for cases of the disease breaking out after intervals of several days in different parts of the city? Lots of rats are being destroyed daily by small boys and soldiers with fire-arms; they find many of the animals in the trees. The destruction of the rats is certainly worth all it costs; a great deal of money has already been paid out for this purpose, but the results are not all they should be. I think the Board should seriously consider this matter."

Dr. Emerson suggested employing the mongoose to destroy the obnoxious rodent. He thought it would be a good idea to build a fence around one block at a time, turn in the mongooses and after all the rats in that block are destroyed, remove the fence and put it

around another block, and so on until all rats become a rarity.

Dr. Wood brought forward the idea of employing professional rat-catchers, he believed that mongooses might take the plague themselves and prove another fertile soil wherein the bacilli would thrive; he thought it would even pay the Board to import a professional rat-catcher. There was much discussion on the subject generally, but no steps were taken in the matter.

The Board in the Field.

President Wood, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, Messrs. Lowrey, Hatch, Smith and Private Secretary Hendry then drove out to G. A. Long's house on Young street from which the last plague victim was taken, and viewed the premises. As Dr. Wood stated early in the meeting, the house was in a perfect sanitary condition and apparently capable of thorough disinfection. The Board after making an examination of the entire premises decided to burn the small outhouse where Kahookane had lived, together with the closets. The disposition of the main house was left over until the meeting this afternoon.

DR. ARMITAGE REPLIES.

Statement in the Advertiser Was Correct—Other Maui News.

The following letter by Dr. Armitage, and other local news, is taken from the Maui News of the 10th instant:

The letter written by Mr. Hons, which appeared in your paper of March 3d, in no way invalidates my communication to the Advertiser of February 24th; since the contradiction by Mr. Baldwin of that part of my statement referring to him is counterbalanced by my absolute reassertion that the facts were as related. Naturally, on reading that contradiction on the day of receiving the paper, I went in search of Mr. Hons, and visited the sheriff in his company. By quoting, verbatim, certain portions of our conversation of February 4th, I endeavored to recall to his mind the substance of my statement, but I vainly; and I finally left him with the impression that the sheriff's memory concerning our interview on the day in question was somewhat impaired. During our visit Mr. Hons stated in presence of the sheriff that he had interviewed Mr. Hayseiden, and that that gentleman had fully corroborated the part of my statement which bore reference to him—a piece of information for which I herewith tender my thanks to Mr. Hons. Certain portions of Mr. Hons' letter are not quite clear to me.

In criticizing that part of my statement which refers to cases 4 and 5, he apparently forgets that the present tense of the verb "consider" is not synonymous with the past, and that at the time when I wrote my letter to the Advertiser bacteriological examination had already proved cases 5, 6 and 7 to be cases of plague.

I must leave others to explain why any expression of opinion on my part should have deterred the Government officials from performing an autopsy, on which they were determined, when my representations in regard to case 1 had not induced them to make a thorough post-mortem examination of the body.

That Dr. Weddick, as reported by Mr. Hons, should trouble to emphatically contradict an assertion which did not refer to him, is another mystery which is left unexplained by Mr. Hons, since, as I have stated in my account of the events of February 4th in reference to case 1, Dr. Weddick did not see me about the case; in fact, the first remark concerning the case made to me by Dr. Weddick was during our meeting at the house of Sam Yeng at Kahului on February 7th, three days subsequent to the autopsy.

A large portion of Mr. Hons' letter is taken by attempts to prove diagnoses made by me, which I have never attempted to deny; and when his letter is carefully compared with the statement which appeared in the Advertiser it will be seen that with the exception of the sheriff's contradiction the truth of my statement remains undisputed.

EDWARD ARMITAGE.

Waikuku, March 6th.

The Iroquois is now at Kihel engaged in making a topographical survey of the harbor and shores. The bottom at Kihel is excellent for the anchorage of vessels, and if Uncle Sam ever builds a wharf there the people of Maui will have a harbor to be proud of.

The guards quarantined at "Camp Manafield" in Waikuku were examined by Dr. Garvin on Tuesday, pronounced free from all danger of taking or giving the plague and were turned loose, much to their satisfaction, as the long confinement was becoming very monotonous.

James T. Taylor, Capt. Jacobson and T. Pratt, wife and daughter reached Maui Thursday morning by the Mikahala, from Honolulu. Mr. Taylor is the hydraulic engineer in charge of the construction of the Waikuku water works, and will go to work at once. Capt. Jacobson has come to act as pilot at Kahului until Bob English returns to duty. Mr. Pratt, who with his family, has just returned from a visit to England went to Hailu.

A rather serious runaway accident occurred on Vineyard and Market streets about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Mr. Combs of the Depot store was delivering goods and on the corner of High and Vineyard streets, a sack of grain fell from his wagon. He went behind the wagon to pick it up, when his horse took fright and ran down Vineyard street to Market. Instead of turning to the right or left, the horse ran directly across the street and into a candy shop on the opposite side of the street, breaking in the entire front of the building. Fortunately, none of the occupants were injured, and the only particular injury to the horse was a number of severe cuts on the head of the animal.

A startling burglary to which the police have no clue was committed some time Thursday night in the premises on King street next to the building of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. The room of George Andrews, proprietor of the fruit store on the first floor, was ransacked while Andrews and an employee slept, and the till in the store broken open and robbed. Altogether \$215 in money, a gold watch, a diamond ring and pin, and some foreign coins were stolen.

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HAWAII NEWS

Hilo Wants New Docks At Once.

President Gehr Denies Reports That His Railway Wants to Sell. Other Items.

The following news is taken from the Hilo Tribune of March 17th:

Denial of Reports.

President Gehr of the Kohala-Hilo railroad reports that his trip through the Hamakua and Kohala districts was most satisfactory in a business way, and the attitude of the plantations and business men was most cordial and encouraging. He was rather surprised upon his return to hear reports to the effect that his company were making preparations for getting out of the enterprise as quickly and with as little loss as possible, and were endeavoring to sell out to the Wilder Company, or anyone else who would buy. Mr. Gehr is carefully tracing these reports to their source and when he reaches it there will be trouble for somebody. "There isn't money enough in these parts to buy us out," said Mr. Gehr, "and the abandonment of the enterprise upon our own account is the idea farthest removed from our purpose. On the other hand we don't intend to be driven to make a beginning of railway construction until we are fully prepared. Laying down a few rails on a half made roadbed over a half surveyed route, for the sake of making a showing is not in our order of business."

Hail Church Renovated.

For the first time since the dedication of the Hail church in 1859, improvements have been made in the interior of that building. Owing to the steady increase of the membership it was felt that more accommodation was needed—pews were prepared and carefully carried out—with the result that Hail church presents today an appearance of cheerfulness and comfort hitherto unknown to it. The old paper on the walls has been taken down and substituted by tongue and groove panelling, the floor taken up and replaced by a new one, the electric fixings cleaned, frosted globes placed on the lights at the south end of the building. New choir seats have been put in to accommodate twenty-five persons. The old fashioned straight backed pews have been replaced by modern ones and the seating capacity increased to 500.

Planation Roads.

Mr. James Gibb, head luna of Hilo Sugar Company, has completed this winter a considerable extent of plantation road, which connects the road to Kailua with the Analehu road. The Hilo Sugar Company has now what is probably the most complete system of well constructed roads possessed by any plantation on the island. The total amount is about twelve miles, and it is so thoroughly built as to be not inferior for use to the government roads. Most of these roads have been constructed during the last eight years and their value from the first was so apparent that the work has been continued to the present point.

Items in Brief.

The First Bank of Hilo opened for business on Thursday morning. Mrs. L. T. Baiding of Wainaku was thrown from her carriage on Wednesday and suffered a rather severe injury to one arm. Captain Matson, who was confined to the hospital for a few days with blood poisoning, is around again and able to look after the ship's business. The Davies warehouse on the Waiakoa road is nearly completed, and already is being used for storing the recently arrived large imports by steamer and sailing vessels. Carriage driving is now practicable upon the Kaunakakai road as far as the 7-mile post, which is about the upper limit of the homestead tracts. Several hundred acres of cane are being put in by the various land-owners. Forest and brush fires are now frequent all through the country, there being especial danger from those in the vicinity of cane plantations. The Hilo atmosphere is as full of smoke as a New England landscape in Indian summer. Mr. C. C. Kennedy states that his father, in Thrums, Scotland, has received from the Olua Plantation Co. an order for twelve heavy steel furrowing-plows suitable to break up the stony soil of the lower portion of that plantation. The two older children of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gibb of Wainaku were rather severely injured on Sunday last by a kicking horse with which they became too familiar; they escaped, however, without wounds that were serious. Mr. William McKay, who has been for several years connected with the Wilder S. S. Co., has been appointed to the management of the Hilo office, with large executive powers. His efforts will be directed to increasing the efficiency of the line for the advantage and convenience of its patrons in Hilo and upon the island of Hawaii. Water is at a premium among plantation people and those who use it for power. Those who use it for drink are so few they are not to be considered. All the little streams and big streams which used to run so merrily and care-free among the hills above the town, as the story books say, are now corralled and put to work. Even the Waiakoa is attenuated to a thread. Every drop that can be run into a flume is taken, and still in many cases there is barely enough to carry the cane.

The following news is taken from the Hawaii Herald of March 15th:

The need of better wharf facilities at Hilo was never greater than at the present season. On Monday morning there were eighteen vessels in the harbor waiting to discharge or load cargo, not one of which could get to the wharf owing to the little depth of water. Some months ago an effort was made to extend the wharf the full length of the harbor, but the cost of doing a portion of the work, with the delays attendant on the payment of Public Works and the delay on the part of the contractor in carrying out the plan, prevented the work from being finished in time to use the appropriation. The end of the seasonal period is at hand and work on the wharf will be at a standstill until money is provided by some legislative body, probably Congress, which means that Hilo will wait for a postoffice and a wharf at the same time. Depending upon lighters for the loading and discharging of vessels is a small matter for the owners, as well as the merchants, and as Hilo shipping is greater now than ever in its history and is destined to grow, a determined effort should be made to lessen the difficulty.

Mixed Joy and Sorrow.

In spite of Honolulu being a plague-infected port the United States transports will go to Manila via that port instead of via Hilo, which is clean. With the number of merchant vessels arriving here this decision will be read with considerable joy by merchants who have been unable to get their freight promptly from the vessels and by captains who are obliged to wait for lighters on which to discharge or load. On the other hand, the change will be felt in a general way, for the transports left a little money in port and small traders got the benefit of it. All the transport captains who have been here speak highly of Hilo and the harbor, but they have the same cry for a breakwater and better wharf facilities. Perhaps when these improvements are made Honolulu will not have the same strong grounds for bucking Hilo commercially.

The Hospital & Flairs.

The trustees of the Hilo Hospital announce by an advertisement in another column that until trained nurses arrive from the Coast no patients will be received in the institution. Sheriff Andrews, who is also chairman of the board of trustees, said yesterday in speaking of the condition of affairs at the hospital: "With Miss Rice away and Miss Grubb ill we are entirely without experienced nurses. I suppose if an emergency case was presented we would receive it, but it would have to be with the understanding that experienced nursing could not be furnished at present. Mr. Cruzan, who has charge of securing employees for the hospital, has written to the States for the nurses, and one or two may arrive in Hilo by the next vessel in the Matson line. The situation at present is not pleasant and we are making the best of it until nurses arrive."

First Bank of Hilo, Ltd.

In another column appears the announcement of the opening this morning of the First Bank of Hilo, Ltd. Mr. Peck says the building can hardly be called finished, but it is far enough along to permit the bank to transact business. The steel door for the vault will arrive on the Amy Turner which is due here in a few days and when it is in position the company will open a safe deposit department and rent safes to patrons. The bank's license dates from today and for that reason Mr. Peck does not want to delay the opening.

News Boiled Down.

There was a highly successful social at the Hilo Foreign church on Tuesday evening.

Wagon loads of cane are hauled from Honouliuli and Hakalau to the Olua Sugar Co. every day.

All the laborers in the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co. are engaged clearing mauka lands.

There will be a meeting of the American Settlers Association at Mountain View on Saturday, March 17, at 8 p. m.

The transport Siam may have left San Francisco before Colonel Bird had time to give orders for her to go via Honolulu.

Road Supervisor Vierra is rapidly recovering from the effects of the injuries received at the quarry a few weeks ago.

Engineer Kluessel, of the Hilo Railway, arrived by the Maui and is up to his eyes in work. His detention in Honolulu on account of quarantine was a serious drawback.

There will be no services Sunday evening in the Foreign church, the congregation will unite in the reopening services at Hail church. The usual services Sunday morning.

Owing to defects in construction Chairman Scott of the road board ordered the removal of seventy feet of the brick work in the new sewer. It is being replaced in a more substantial manner.

Hilo wants a city street sprinkling cart more than ever. There is an opening for private enterprise in this line on the same plan as in Honolulu where the merchants pay a weekly stipend for the service.

Contractor Whitehouse has finished grading the Hilo Railway and is now waiting a decision as to the line to Puna. Contracts for the Puna division will be let as soon as the company decides upon the route.

MR. PROSSER REPLIES.

Brief Statement of the Differences Between Sheriff and Deputy.

Editor Advertiser: In justice to myself I feel that a concise statement of the difference between Sheriff Coney and myself should be made public. I was suspended as you correctly report for disobeying an order.

The order that I disobeyed, in effect, limited my jurisdiction to the District of Lihue, while I was commissioned "Deputy Sheriff of Kauai to hold office as by law provided," this, as I understand, gave me the right to make arrests in any part of the island, and it was on this rock that Sheriff Coney and I split.

The matter was presented to the Attorney General who decided that Sheriff Coney, being the superior officer, I should have respected his order, no matter what it might be, hence my dismissal.

Yours very truly,
M. F. PROSSER.

Lihue, Kauai, March 15th.



PROPERTY ON KING ST., BETWEEN FORT AND BETHEL STS., OPPOSITE THE VON HOLT BLOCK.

PROPOSED NEW BLOCK FOR THE AUSTIN ESTATE

The proposed new building on King street for the Austin estate will not only be one of the handsome structures in the city, but will possess some very unique features specially adapted to our warm climate. The principal of these features will be an interior court eighteen by eighty-eight feet extending from the ground floor to the top of the building and completely surrounded on the upper floors by graceful arcades forming two tiers of balconies. The court will be comparatively open at the rear end but will be protected from the weather by a glass roof. Off this court will open a series of stores on the first and second floors, also offices on the third floor. The whole of the second floor will be given up to stores and the third floor will be devoted to offices. The small stores are a great feature of this building. The owners consider this class of tenants to be most desirable. The stores on the second floor will be a new feature in Honolulu although very common in the principal cities of the Mainland. The second court surrounded by small shops finds many precedents in European cities and also in America and Australia.

There will be two large and attractive entrances to the building, one of them leading directly into the court. These entrances are united in the interior of the building by a broad hall in which are located the stairway and a rapid passenger elevator. On each floor there is a large room set aside for the handling of freight. The freight elevator passes up from the basement through these rooms. The process of handling freight will be as follows: It will be carried to the basement by sidewalk elevators and taken to the particular section of the basement rented by its owners. Here it can be stored until wanted and then carried by the freight elevator to the desired floor; there to be unpacked in the freight room and carried on rubber tired trucks to its final destination. The toilet arrangements will be most perfect and equal to the best in office buildings in the States. The street frontage of the building will be 134 feet and there will be five stores facing this frontage. The sidewalk will be protected from the weather by a glass awning supported on steel brackets.

The extreme depth of the building will be 117 feet and it will be three stories in height. In the interior there will be eight stores opening on the court on both the first and second floors, in addition to which there will be eight other stores on the second floor, making a total of twenty-nine stores in the building. On the third floor there will be twenty-five offices. The building is designed with an eye to comfort and is very spacious and airy throughout. The ventilation will be perfect and it should be one of the coolest buildings in the city. The front will be of pressed brick and terra-cotta and the cost will probably be about \$100,000.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

The will of Elizabeth K. Bingham, deceased, was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge Perry in the Circuit Court, on the petition of William R. Castle, and letters testamentary granted to Hiram Bingham, Mrs. Lydia B. Coan and W. R. Castle. The deceased died on November 27, 1899, in this city. Her will was executed on March 22, 1895, in the presence of George P. Castle and Joseph P. Gilman. By the provisions of the will, \$1,000 is left to Hiram Bingham; Mrs. Lydia B. Coan, \$1,000; Hiram Bingham, Jr., \$500; Charles H. Crocker and Larus Sutherland, \$100 each; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$1,000; Hawaiian Fund of Missions, \$200; Permanent Fund for Gilbert Island Bible, \$100; Women's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands, \$100; Sailors' Home, \$100; Seamen's Friend Society of New York, \$50; Dr. George Martin and Dr. Frank R. Day, \$100 each. In the will the estate is valued at \$5,000.

The Cleveland is still at Kihel, but is ready to sail for San Francisco with a full cargo of sugar. The schooners Dora Blum and Helen N. Kimball are awaiting a chance to get out of Kihel; the former with a full cargo for San Francisco and the latter for Hana to load sugar. The Antelope, Chehalis and Novelty are still unloading, but will probably be all away before the end of next week, as sugar is waiting them.

HIS ASHES AT REST.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The ashes of the late Henry Waterhouse, Jr., arrived on the Australia yesterday morning. They were accompanied by the widow, Albert Waterhouse, a brother, and a cousin, Dr. Ernest Waterhouse, and his wife.

Messrs. A. B. Wood and William Dickey met the Australia outside the harbor, going out in the pilot-boat. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey and Edwin Benner were at the wharf. The mortuary urn was at once taken to the residence, from which the funeral was held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Up to the time of the funeral many calls and messages of sympathy were received. The flag of the Pacific Tennis Club was at half-mast and the tennis courts were closed in token of respect.

Commencing with the fragrance of banks of beautiful flowers, tears of sympathy of friends and lifelong acquaintances were freely shed during the impressive burial services held at the residence yesterday afternoon. Almost hidden from sight in the midst of the floral offerings, the mortuary urn draped in a funeral pall of black, relieved only by the two silver handles, rested on a flower-wreathed table in the drawing-room.

The parlors and lanai adjoining the drawing-room were filled with the sorrowing friends of the family, while the latter occupied a room away from their sight, and were only seen after the ceremony at the residence as they were driven to the cemetery.

Robert Shingle and Edwin Benner acted as ushers, whilst friends of the deceased from the tennis club assisted in arranging the floral decorations. The Rev. G. L. Pearson offered a prayer, referring in touching language to the many attributes of the son, husband and brother so suddenly called to the great beyond.

A choir from the Central Union Church rendered an appropriate selection, and was followed by the Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid, who read the burial service. A prayer was offered, bespeaking the lifelong, unselfish devotion to truth and honor on the part of the departed.

At the conclusion of another selection by the choir the funeral urn was carried by Mr. E. R. Adams to the carriage, followed by Messrs Geo. R. Carter, Frank Atherton, Gerritt Wilder, D. Howard Hitchcock, Robert Shingle, C. H. W. Norton, S. G. Wilder, A. T. Brock and P. H. Lundblad, who carried the floral offerings in carriages to the cemetery.

The ceremony at the Nuanu cemetery was opened by a prayer offered by the Rev. John Erdman and closed by an invocation by the Rev. G. L. Pearson. While the mortuary urn was being deposited in the vault the Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid read passages from the Scriptures.

During the cementing of the marble slab over the mouth of the vault a quintette from the Central Union Church choir sang and friends of the deceased approached the vault and laid their beautiful floral offerings upon the marble slab.

The quintette consisted of Mrs. Damon, Mrs. Emily Halstead, Miss Nellie Hyde and Messrs. Chas. Austin and C. M. Cooke.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Elder U. W. Greene, who for the past eighteen months has labored in this city as missionary for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, has left for Australia for the Coast. He goes as delegate to the annual conference which convenes at Lamont, Iowa, April 6th.

MAUI BUDGET

Board of Health Orders Carried Out.

Dr. Garvin Finds Two Rats Dead of Plague--Removals From Kahului.

KAHULUI, Maui, March 13.—The work of surrounding the entire town with a galvanized corrugated iron rat proof fence was completed on Sunday evening. A similar fence was also erected around the railroad premises. All the company's buildings with the exception of the general office are now rat proof and are closed up. With the exception of the white employees of the company and the Kahului store and a few outsiders, the entire population of Kahului will be removed to Camp Wood by tomorrow night. Ten small two-roomed cottages are being erected just outside the boundary fence of Camp Wood and as soon as these are completed, the old township will be deserted. It is proposed to conduct a crusade against the rats remaining in Kahului and for this purpose every inhabitant is being removed from the town to Camp Wood and the annex, where they will remain for a period of fifteen days from the date of entrance. Employees of the Railroad Company will be brought each morning from the camp to the field of their labors and returned to camp for meals and for the night.

Dr. Garvin has examined two more rodents obtained from near the H. C. & S. Co. store and in both has discovered unaccounted evidences of plague. It is not generally expected that the crusade will be the means of exterminating many rats as none have been seen by any person beside Dr. Garvin who saw one live rat in the railroad lumber piles. None are now found in the warehouses of the company and quantities of grain and potatoes, which formerly attracted the rats in large numbers, are, to all appearances, untouched since the fire.

The plan of removing everybody from Kahului is not viewed with extravagant joy by the inhabitants who, while falling in line with all orders from the Honolulu board and its representatives here, cannot realize that they have been permitted to remain all this time on land which is now declared to be infected. The railroad has already undergone a strict quarantine for thirty-three days, sixteen of which followed the death of the last plague victim. However, the mandate has gone forth and the people obey it, and the result remains to be seen.

THE Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU.

—AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital £s 10,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums 23,923,134.16

£s 33,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO.,

—LIMITED—

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN

ISLANDS...

Down Again

It is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, no poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Price, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

DISINFECTANT

IS THE BEST AND SAFEST

Disinfectant!

It is cheaper and more EFFECTIVE than any other preparation. Sprinkled about cesspools, stables and outhouses it will thoroughly disinfect. It does not lose its strength by coming in contact with the soil, but

It Kills Germs!

Put up in all sizes. Pint bottles, 25c, which will make a pall of the surest germ-destroyer.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, soothes a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system which has been exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbons, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The imitative sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/6, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

THE WEATHER

Summary of the Islands
For February.

The Record Taken at the Meteorological Station by Professor
Curtis J. Lyons.

Temperature mean for the month, 70.5; normal, 70.4; average daily maximum, 77.3; average daily minimum, 63.8; average daily range, 13.5; greatest daily range, 20.0; least daily range, 8.0; highest temperature, 82; lowest, 56.

Barometer average, 29.99; normal, 29.95 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.22; lowest, 29.74; greatest change in 24 hours, 0.12. Barometer low the first half of the month and high the latter half.

Relative humidity, 70; normal, 75; mean dew-point, 60.1; normal, 62.5; absolute moisture, 5.79 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.24.

Rainfall, 1.14 inches; normal, 6.09. Total November to February, inclusive, 4.30. This is the lowest total for these four months on record (26 years), the normal amount being 19.36.

Trade-wind days, 15 (counting six days of N.N.E.); normal number of trade-wind days, 15. There has been a surplus of air from the north, especially in upper currents.

The artesian well level fell during the month from 34.25 feet above mean sea level to 34.05. Though there has been very scanty rainfall, the diminution in the artesian level was only one-third of that of the previous month, showing that the main factor of diminution is rice culture, and not the city supply.

Rainfall in Hilo district 45 per cent of normal; Hamakua, normal; Kohala, 80 per cent; Kona and Kau, 45 per cent; Puna, 40 per cent; Maui, about normal (older sta. not reported); Oahu, from 10 to 30 per cent; Kauai, 50 per cent of normal amount.

Snow fell on Mauna Kea on the 6th; heavy snow on Hawaii coast on the 8th and 19th. Earthquake at Hilo, 2d at 5 a. m.

Temperature at Waimea, Hawaii, 2-700 elevation, mean maximum, 71.4; mean minimum, 59.7; at Pepeekeo, Hilo, 100 elevation, mean maximum, 77.5; mean minimum, 66.8; Kohala, 555 elevation, mean maximum, 77.2; mean minimum, 65.4; Kealahou, 1,580 elevation, mean 6 a. m., 58.5.

Rain record days, 10; normal, 16. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.6; normal, 4.9.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Government Meteorologist.

Rainfall for February, 1900.

[From Reports to Weather Bureau.]

HAWAII.

Station—	Elev.	Rain.
(Ft.)	(In.)	
Waialeale	50	6.14
Hilo (town)	100	5.79
Pepeekeo	100	5.96
Hakalau	200	
Laupahoehoe	500	
Oakala	490	
Kukui	250	
Paahoa	750	
Paauhau (Moore)	300	9.29
Paauhau (Greg)	1150	9.49
Honokaa (Muir)	425	
Honokaa (Kalehua)	1900	
Kukuihaele	700	7.23
Awini Ranch	1100	
Niuli	200	3.82
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	
Kohala (Mission)	585	4.83
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	5.58
Hawi	200	
Waimea	2720	3.29
Kailua	950	1.38
Lanikai	1540	
Kealahou	1580	1.57
Naalehu	650	2.41
Naalehu	1350	3.03
Naalehu	1725	4.63
Honouapo	25	
Hilea	310	2.30
Pahala	850	
Maunaloa	700	
Olaa (Russell)	1700	
Volcano House	4000	1.90
Kapoho	110	
Pohiki	19	4.56
Kalapana	8	1.27

MAUI.

Lahaina	600	3.40
Olowalu	15	
Waipae Ranch	700	3.30
Kaupo (Mokulua Coffee Co.)	285	3.48
Kipahulu	70	4.13
Hamao Plantation	70	5.98
Nahiku	700	7.66
Kula (von Tempky)	4000	
Kula Kealahou	2900	3.10
Puomalei	1400	
Paia	150	
Haleakala Ranch	2000	8.08

OAHU.

Punahou (W. Bur.)	50	1.14
Kulaokahua	50	0.93
Kewalo (King St.)	15	
Makiki Reservoir	10	0.62
Kapiolani Park	10	0.68
School St. (Bishop)	10	1.24
Insane Asylum	30	1.02
Nuuanu (W.W.Hall)	50	1.29
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	1.51
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	2.91
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	6.04
Manoa (W. Dairy)	285	2.63
Manoa Kaipu	300	
Maunawili	300	3.85
Kaneohe	100	1.15
Manzanillo	35	2.33
Ahulimanu	35	2.69
Kahuku	25	1.84
Ewa Plantation	50	0.65
Waipahu	200	1.03

KAUAI.

Lihue, Grove Farm	200	2.92
Lihue (Mokooka)	300	
Kealia	12	3.61
Kilauea	325	
Hanalei	10	6.11
Waiawa	32	

JANUARY.

Niuli	2.28
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THE COUNCIL

Hon. W. F. Allen Sworn
In Saturday.

Appropriations Referred to Committee—The Time of Meeting.
Secretary Goe. Manson.

Real estate prices, so the dict actors state, were firm during the week, no appreciable tendency to go up, nor any noticeable attempt to shade prevailing figures. Some of the dealers were of the opinion that enough transfers of real estate had been made to prove that there is a steady market for property, both city and suburban. Inquiry among the principal brokers however, does not develop a particularly lively market. The main purchases appear to be in the districts where cheap lots can be obtained. Kewalo district at present seems to have the lead for speculative and for immediate building purposes.

When attention was given to property in this and outlying districts, large blocks were subdivided and lots sold on the installment plan; some of the original purchasers bought in this manner and have sold recently at a considerable advance. It is believed by the real estate men that now is the time to buy, and they aver that no better opportunity than the present will offer before prices begin to rise. When figures advance, anxiety to purchase seems to be the rule. The prices are reasonable at present and certain prominent brokers assert a rapid advance is directly in view; the opportunity however, to take up these offers is deferred.

So far however, as the real estate market is concerned, one firm stated that it depends largely upon the disposition of the banks and their disposition to loan money. Just at the present time the dirt sellers figure that these moneyed institutions are not in position to loan money as freely as previous to the plague outbreak. As soon as the present inactivity in commercial circles ceases, there is no doubt in their minds as to the loosening up of the circulating medium, and an active market being maintained.

On account of the pressure for property made by Chinese desirous of obtaining new locations for the purpose of resuming business, property values on the other side of the river, together with those spoken of in the Kewalo district, have stiffened materially. For such properties there has been a brisk demand. Considerable building in the suburban districts is going on. Lumber still controls building operations owing to the general advance since the commencement of detention and relief camp construction. The scarcity of lumber and its skyward prices have had the effect of holding off many property sales inasmuch as many intending purchasers desired to commence building operations upon the purchase of such property.

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co's store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of breath? Evil forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you have any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

COOPER'S KAUAI VISIT.

A Correspondent Denies the Story of Public Indignation.

Waimea, Kauai, March 16th, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: Relative to a communication in a recent issue of your esteemed paper, to the effect that "all Kauai" was roused and objected to the visit of Attorney General Cooper here, and that great indignation prevails on that account, it is only justice to all concerned to say, that many of Kauai's most respected and representative people did not express themselves adversely regarding his visit. Their view is that the Attorney General in his official capacity as a member or quasi representative of the Board of Health has a perfect right to visit any part of the islands at any time that such visits be deemed expedient or necessary. The fact is that many of the people, especially on the leeward side of the island, by reading the said article, received the first intimation of such indignation and objection existing here.

Respectfully yours,

LEEWARD.

THE COUNCIL

Hon. W. F. Allen Sworn
In Saturday.

Appropriations Referred to Committee—The Time of Meeting.
Secretary Goe. Manson.

The Council of State met at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon to consider the new appropriation bills. President Dole occupied the chair. Before the main business of the meeting was brought up, Minister Damon suggested that Mr. Bolte be relieved of his labors as secretary and that George Manson, who had had similar experience in the Senate, be appointed to the position. President Dole asked what the provisions in the rules were for the secretaryship. The rules were referred to and it was found that the secretary was to be elected by the Council.

COL. WM. F. ALLEN.

retary should be "one of the members of the Council of State." It was then advised that an assistant nominated as "assistant secretary" would cover the matter satisfactorily.

President Dole put the matter to vote and the Council agreed to nominate an assistant secretary.

George Manson was accordingly named for the position at a salary of \$10 per day and was elected and sworn in. Minister Damon suggested that a messenger was also required and named Mr. Peters for the position at a salary of \$2 per day. Mr. Peters was made messenger.

Col. William F. Allen, who succeeds the late John Phillips in the Council of State, was sworn in, taking the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian and United States Governments, after which President Dole introduced the matter of appropriation bills.

Councilor Iseberg moved that the bills be referred to a committee to report back to the Council of State.

Councilor Robinson interrupted the above motion with another to the effect that a committee of three be appointed on rules, giving it as his opinion that the bill was being placed before the Council when committees were appointed without rules to go by.

President Dole said that it was no use wasting time in the matter; that the Council of State had authority to go ahead and appoint committees and the rules would come all right afterwards without any jar.

Councilor Iseberg's motion was thereupon seconded and carried, after which the motion of Councilor Robinson was passed, and the President appointed Councilors Kennedy, Robinson and Jones as the Committee on Rules.

The hour at which the Council of State should meet was then brought up and discussed at some length. Six councilors voted for 2 o'clock meetings and the same number stood up for 3 o'clock meetings. President Dole cast his vote for 3 o'clock and so decided it, inasmuch as the work would be largely done by committees and they would thereby be given more time wherein to work.

The President asked Councilor Robinson when he could report on rules. Robinson replied that on Monday he could report if Councilor P. C. Jones would work on Sunday. Councilor Jones emphatically declared that he would not work on Sunday, and Robinson decided that he might report on Monday, anyhow. The Council adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MURDER AT KAHUKU.

News was telephoned last night of a cutting affray at camp 2 of Kahuku plantation, which resulted in the death of Horie, a Japanese.

The cause of the trouble was a dispute over a game of cards. Anumoto, the murderer, and the dead man both drew knives and a fierce struggle took place. Horie was badly cut twice in the back and a slash across his stomach disemboweled him. He died Saturday evening at 10:30. Anumoto was also badly cut across the forehead and in the right arm. He with a companion ran away when Horie fell. The companion was captured by the Waialua police at Waimea.

A diligent search is being made for Anumoto. He is described as a short man having two old scars on the back of his head and two front teeth missing. The quarantine guards at the Pali and Moanalua have been notified to be on the lookout and it is not thought probable that the man can escape to town.

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